

THE SENTINEL.

Cadiz, June 26, 1844.



GLORIOUS NEWS.

"Strike my name from the Nottingham List."

These were very potent words, in 1840. They originated in Cadiz, and travelled from Dan to Beersheba! "Strike my name from the Nottingham list," might have been seen emblazoned in glaring capitals in every village newspaper, whenever a convert was made to the coon ranks. But ah! we now hear such words no more from our opponents! What can be the reason? *Whiggery has been weighed in the balance, and is found wanting!* Those who were cheated and defrauded by whig promises, are returning to their first love, and hundreds and thousands of honest men who have heretofore acted with the federal party are enrolling themselves in the democratic army.

Done with Whiggery.

The New Lisbon Patriot says:—"The following renunciations of whiggery will speak for themselves; they come from men who can testify experimentally of the hollow-hearted professions of federalists, for they have tested them. There are fully SIX HUNDRED men in Columbiana county who supported Harrison in 1840, that no circumstances can induce to vote for Henry Clay in 1844.

For the Ohio Patriot.

Wm. D. Morgan, Esq.—If you think the abandonment of the whig party by an old man and a mechanic, is worthy of notice, in your paper, you have my authority for saying that I have voted the last whig ticket which I expect to give during the balance of my days. Up to 1835, I was a consistent republican; but about that time, I (like many others) was induced by panic and persuasion, to abandon my old associations and join those who professed to be the only true friends of a pure and patriotic government. After voting with the whigs for several years, and supporting Gen. Harrison at two elections, I have become satisfied that their professions of political honesty and patriotism are hypocritical, and that the leaders of that party are more concerned for themselves than for their country. The conclusion to which I have come is this, that the measures of the democratic party are for the good of the people whilst those of the whigs are directly the reverse. I expect therefore to vote for James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, and to spend the balance of my days in the democratic ranks. In conclusion, I would warn others to be careful that they are not deceived by whig professions as I have been.

JOSEPH ESTILL.

Franklin Square, June 12, 1844.

For the Ohio Patriot.

Mr. Morgan:—Allow me (a voter of Salem township, Columbiana county,) to state through the Ohio Patriot, that I have renounced all connection with the whig party and its candidates. Although a uniform whig from the time I became of age, and supporter of Gen. Harrison in 1836, as well as in 1840, the reflection and observation of the last year or two, have convinced me that I have been contributing to the elevation of a party whose measures are designed to benefit the few at the expense of the laboring many. Being satisfied of this, I have felt bound to abandon a party whose leaders (when in power) are always engaged in the establishment of banking and manufacturing monopolies by which the rich are made richer and the poor becomes still more miserable. As I consider Mr. Clay the great advocate of the measures to which I have alluded, and inasmuch as I am not willing to become a "white slave" in case he "can't get black ones," I feel bound to oppose his election. Had Mr. Van Buren received the nomination of the Baltimore convention, it would have given me greater pleasure to have voted for him than any other living man, believing as I do, that he was dishonestly defeated in 1840. But as James K. Polk and George M. Dallas have been nominated I will cheerfully give them my support and by this means kill a vote which may be cast for "the great embodiment" by some aristocrat who expects to have his wealth increased by the system of policy advocated by Henry Clay and his leading friends.

June 12, 1844.

DAVID W. ESTILL.

Leaving Whiggery.

A Delegate to the Whig National Convention deserting Whiggery!!

From the Albany Argus.

"I see by the Evening Journal of Tuesday last, and the Citizen of this morning, that I am named as a delegate to the whig convention at Baltimore. I wish to say that such use of my name is wholly unauthorized, and furthermore that I neither act nor vote with the whig party forever hereafter. I have no disposition to give my support to Mr. Clay, and thus lend my influence to fasten upon the country another United States Bank; but I hope, if alive, to deposit my next ballot for Martin Van Buren."

JACOB FEATHERBY.

Another!

The following is an extract from the letter of one of the Harrison Electors in Virginia in 1840, now an active democrat, to a whig Editor who attacked him for leaving the whig party and joining the democrats.

HICKSFORD, Jan. 28, 1844.

Mr. Editor:—My position, Mr. Editor, results from the fact that I still hold on to the old Republican creed in which I was reared, a position in which you also would have been placed, but for your opportune conversion about the time the whig party settled upon Mr. Clay as their next candidate in the canvass of 1845.—I advocated the election of Gen. Harrison and in the character of an elector made several speeches to the people, in which (upon the authority of letters and other publications authorized by Gen. Harrison) I assured all he was opposed to a United States Bank, and a tariff for protection, (or in other words would preserve the compromise interests,) both of which were the abomination of the people of Virginia. There was not a whig who heard me that did not say "amen!" to my declarations. These assurances made by the active supporters of Gen. Harrison throughout this on the St. obtained for him a large num-

ber of votes. Gen. H. unfortunately died before the policy of his administration was fully developed. Mr. Clay led the whig party in Congress, and at once came out for a National Bank and a tariff for protection, as the leading features of the whig party. It becomes apparent that the State Rights Republicans, who had been acting with the whigs upon the assurances, that these questions should not be disturbed, must either change their politics or change their men.

B. K. MEAD.

BALTIMORE, June 13th, 1844.

The undersigned, formerly a member of the 11th Ward Clay Club of the city of Baltimore, hereby certifies, that a resolution, the purport of that published in the Republican and Argus of the 12th inst., was contemplated to be offered in the 11th Ward Clay Club by some of the members of said Club, upon hearing of which, I immediately declined acting with said party.

J. A. RUSSELL.

The following is an answer to letter addressed by a Democratic committee to Mr. MERRICK, on the 11th inst.

HAGERSTOWN, June 11, 1844.

Gentlemen: I have just received your very kind note, inviting me to be present at and to aid in the deliberations of a Democratic Meeting to be held in this town on the 19th inst.

At any time of life, retaining neither a hope or a wish for political employment, I cannot be expected nor do I intend often to appear as an active campaigner,—nor can it be necessary.

There are among you many that abound in the youthful energy, the ample knowledge and ability I lack. Upon the occasion named, these I doubt not, will be present in such strength and numbers that the meeting will be far better occupied than in listening to my plan and unimpassioned prose. I shall however be present, cordially assisting,—wishing rather to hear others, but ready if required to render some reasons for the faith that is in me.

I am very respectfully yours,

J. I. MERRICK.

To Messrs. Jervis Spencer, Wm. Weber, Geo. W. Smith, J. T. Mason, W. T. Hamilton, C. Sheppard and J. Moore.

Changes in Connecticut.—The New Haven Palladium states that Mr. Hamersley, Hon R. I. Ingersoll, and Charles A. Ingersoll, Esq., were all formerly for Clay. Now they are for Polk and Dallas. They are all men of talent and influence.—Pittsfordian.

The Delaware Gazette says, the Hon. Louis McLane "has come out in favor of Polk and Dallas, and, no doubt, hundreds of others in the State of his adoption, as we know a great number of those of his native State will follow his example."

Captain Stockton, who battled so manfully against us in New Jersey, it is said, has also come out for Polk and Dallas, and Colonel Zabriske has taken the same course. These were recently the two leading friends of Mr. Tyler in New Jersey, and as the former did great service in the whig ranks in 1840, he will be likely to render equal advantages to the democrats in 1844. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing from Washington on the 4th inst., says:—"Six prominent whigs of Virginia were named to-day as having recently declared off from Clay in consequence of his Texas letter. The accounts from North Carolina are most animating, and those from the further South thrilling in the highest degree. Acting upon this intelligence,—fresh from the people—the most unlimited confidence pervades the democratic party."

Del. Gaz.

The Editor of the Mercer (Pa.) Luminary, formerly a Clay paper, says:—

TO OUR PATRONS.

"The official nomination of Mr. Clay, as the candidate of the Whig party for President of the United States, requires us to state through our columns what is known to most, if not all, of our readers, that we cannot support and advocate his election.

For the Shield and Banner.

VERMILION TP., April 29, 1844.

Mr. JOHN Y. GLESSNER—After reading the first paper you sent me on my subscription, it was communicated to me that I was a Clay man from first to last, and all the time. I do assure you I never was in favor of Henry Clay being elected President; nor am I at this time, nor do I conclude that I do not deny, and boast that I am descended from that honorable and intelligent nation called Germans. My political principles are founded on Republicanism, and no other interest than that of our national interest shall govern me in future life.

Your friend,

D. CIPHER.

The Editor of the Detroit Free Press, on his way to the Convention, met several Buckeye Boys who had charged: He says:—

"These young Democrats informed me that Democratic Associations had already been formed at their respective places of residence, and that several whigs of 1840, had already joined them. And one of these democrats told me that besides those who had left the whigs and joined the democrats, there were some 500 quakers who voted for Harrison in 1840, who would not on any account vote for Clay, because he was a slave holder, duellist &c."

The Little Rock (Arkansas) Times and Advocate, the oldest established whig paper in that State, has renounced its federalism, and is doing good service under the banner of Van Buren and Polk.

Chapman's Indiana Sentinel has the following: MORGAN COUNTY, May 16, 1844.

Two old and respectable farmers of our county, viz: LOUIS BURK and JAMES EPPERSON, (and many others whom I might name,) formerly Federal Whigs, and voting with that party, are now going it for Democracy; and I know of no change the other way.

From the State Sentinel.

KNIGHTSTOWN, May 29, 1844.

Messrs. Editors:—The cause of democracy is on the advance in these diggings. You will rejoice to hear that there are many whigs in this township that will not touch Clay with a forty foot pole. The most conspicuous amongst the number is Dr. H. L. Terrell, a man of fine talents and a good speaker. He was a powerful advocate for Harrison in 1840. At our last democratic association, he offered a resolution condemning Clay in the strongest language, both politically and morally, and advocated the resolution by a speech, which had a powerful effect upon the audience, and passed without a dissenting voice. Why, Sir, on our first meeting to form a constitution for our association, the president himself was a Straightout in 1840, and voted for Tip and

Ty, but he declares that hereafter he will fight the battles of democracy, for the federal party have given the country no relief, and he can't find the two dollars a day and roast beef. We have one conversion of an old man, who says he was always a federalist, and voted against Jefferson; but he has left the old Federal, alias Whig, or coon party, and will vote for Democracy. Many others might be named at this time who will never vote for a man for President, who is under bond to keep the peace.

Judge Tarr addressed the citizens of this place on Saturday last, and gave great satisfaction to the democrats; but it mortified the coons to think they had lost such a champion to their sinking cause. O how they did scree and twist under Charley's lash; but he poured it into them hot and heavy for about two hours. He riddled and tore to pieces all their arguments. Take Judge Tarr's speech all in all, it was a mighty effort; he stated before he sat down that he would vote against Clay.

More Renunciations of Whiggery—Here they come.

The Camden (N. J.) Eagle says: The people in this neighborhood have caught the spirit which pervades all other sections of the country, and are "coming out from among the foul party" by scores. The following letter was sent us for publication last Thursday by a highly respectable whig in the adjoining county of Gloucester, and it is a fair specimen of the feeling which pervades a large body of the whigs in South Jersey:

TO THE PUBLIC.

This is to certify that I voted for Wm. H. Harrison in 1840, but the proceedings of the whig party have disgusted me so much that I have concluded to renounce them. Several of my neighbors have come to the same conclusion, who voted as I did at the time.

WILLIAM P. PARKER.

Almonesson, June 12th, 1844.

AND YET ANOTHER!!—We have, says the Eagle, since the above, received the following from a well known and highly respectable citizen of our own county. The honest yeomanry are everywhere deserting Clay, and coming out for Young Hickory:

Mr. Mickle, Sir—As I am informed that the Clay whigs claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland." I take this method of drawing from their vision that deceptive veil. True, in 1840, I voted for Gen. Harrison, but I have become entirely satisfied that Henry Clay is not fit for the high and responsible office of President of the United States, and as an honest lover of my country, I cannot vote for him. He is a man that has changed too often to be trusted with the destinies of this great country. One of the cardinal measures of the Clayites seems to be rags for the workmen and gold and silver for the rich nabob, or in other words, that gold and silver are too precious for the mechanic and laborer to use.

JAMES STERLING.

Haddonfield, June 14th, 1844.

ANOTHER RENUNCIATION.—We are assured that the Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck has avowed his determination not to support Mr. Clay for the Presidency. Mr. Verplanck is known not less in the field of politics, and as a leading supporter of General Harrison, in 1840, than as a scholar and author.—[Albany Argus.

Hon. Abel Cook, heretofore a prominent and influential Whig of Norwich, Chenango county, is addressing large and enthusiastic meetings in that county in favor of James K. Polk for the Presidency. Mr. Cook has carried dismay and confusion in the Koon camp in Chenango county.

The Providence Independent says that the Hon. Wager Weedon, one of the Rhode Island Harrison electors in 1840, will not support Clay. He has renounced whiggery and all its works, and says that he is perfectly satisfied that the election in 1840 was carried by the greatest frauds.

The same paper says that Col. S. H. Wales, the Whig standard bearer in 1840, is now doing battle right manfully in the democratic ranks; and declares that the scenes of the last coon campaign were both inhuman and disgusting.—[Madison Reflector.

Make way for the Buckeyes!

"Our union is perfect" says black Dan Webster. Very perfect—very! The Polk juice is cementing it with a vengeance! Stand from under there, and make room for the Buckeye boys! The following is the conclusion of a letter in the Medina Watchman:

We were in 1840, whigs, and one of us a *rabid whig*. The reasons which have induced us to desert that party, are not entirely disconnected, from the means used by them to obtain the election of Harrison. The whigs fought upon non-committal grounds, and each section of country fought, as it were, for its own principles; but no where during the contest, did any man, or set of men avow, that the establishment of a United States Bank, was to be brought about by the election of Harrison. We have never been, and never can be, in favor of such an institution, nor can we vote for one who is its known advocate. The whig party being now in favor of it, cannot receive our support.

At this time we will only mention, the cry of a National debt, the Ogle lies, the appropriation for the President's house upon Harrison's election, and the hue against Tyler for vetoing the first bank bill, as reasons why we have left the whig party.

We remain yours, &c.,

H. C. JOHNSON,

SAMUEL WOLF,

LINVAL L. FRIZZLE,

JOSEPH BUNKER,

JAMES TREAT.

Questions for Koons.

If a man sets fire to your dwelling house and the rain from Heaven extinguishes it, is he not really as guilty of arson as if the building had burnt to the ground.

If a man aims a deadly weapon at you with the intention of murder, but instead of killing, the bullet misses you, and your life is thus saved, is he less guilty of murder.

If a duellist returns from the field of "honor" without killing his adversary, is he not yet in the eyes of God guilty of murder?

Answer these questions and then try Henry Clay by these rules.—Goshen Democrat.

Clay can't be Elected.—Federal politicians, says the N. England Democrat, may intrigue for it, they may lie for it, they may bet for it, work for it, brag for it, pray for it, bibe for it, and lay pipe for it; but the great majority of the people from their inmost heart, by their love of morality of country, of humanity and of God, have solemnly resolved, THAT THE DEED SHALL NOT BE DONE.

The Koons Kunt Kunt it Kwite!

CHEERING! CHEERING!!

The downfall of federalism is at hand! The ascendancy of the Democracy once more draweth near! Any man who is not foolishly blinded by devotion to party cannot but see this in the "signs of the times." Our cause is onward—ONWARD—ONWARD. The federal party are now tottering

—On the brink

Of dark forgetfulness and deep oblivion, and they will soon "fall like Lucifer, never to rise again." Poor creatures, what will become of them? Hear what the Editor of the New York Plebeian says in a letter from Washington city:

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1844.

The nomination of POLK and DALLAS has confounded the Whigs in Congress. Every mail brings tidings of great joy to the Democracy. Letters from every section of the Confederacy come in upon the members accounting the fiery and resistless enthusiasm which bursts out at its commencement. The South is in a blaze—the South-west is in flames—the prairies are on fire—and the hills and mountains of the North and East are volcanic. Firm, united, compact, tenaciously adhesive, stands the entire Democracy of the country. How different our prospects now from what they were when the convention met. A month ago and the whigs in Congress were buoyant with confidence—taunts and jeers were thrown at the Democrats at every turn. Now despair is visible in the countenance of the whig leaders—confidence is indelibly impressed upon every Democrat's brow—and each is anxiously waiting for the adjournment to see which can outdo the other in dealing the hardest blows at Federalism, its principles and measures.

I could not imagine so glorious a condition of affairs previous to the Convention, and I have now no more doubt of the triumphant election of YOUNG HICKORY OF THE WEST, than I have of any certain future event. The members from Maine pledge their State by an overwhelming vote—so with New Hampshire—and our friends from Connecticut are offended when theirs is set down among the doubtful States. You know the opinion of the Democratic Delegates from New York as expressed in their card published in the Spectator of Saturday. The New Jersey delegation have no fears that YOUNG HICKORY will sweep the State—Pennsylvania is set down as certain by TWENTY THOUSAND—Virginia, I need not mention here, she never yet gave a Federal vote, and her indomitable Democracy protest that she never shall—North Carolina, the Native State of JAMES K. POLK, is awakening from her Rip Van Winkle slumber, and ere her election comes on will have rubbed her eyes and prepared herself to cast her electoral vote for a son of whom she is joyously proud—South Carolina, that noble little State, where whigs are as scarce as mile-stones, will give an unanimous vote, or so nearly that our opponents will swear they allowed it to go by default—Georgia is set down as certain, and the whigs already give it up—Alabama, the New Hampshire of the South, one of the shrewdest and most able of the delegation, informs me will give a solid majority of TEN THOUSAND—Louisiana will give a larger majority for Polk than she ever gave before to any Presidential candidate—Tennessee is reported by her representatives as undergoing a complete revolution, and they confidently anticipate a triumphant majority for the nominee of the Baltimore Democratic Convention—Kentucky the whigs begin to regard as doubtful, and even bets are made that Col. Butler, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, will be elected in the immediately ensuing election, in which event our friends have strong hopes of carrying the State—Missouri is ever true—Indiana, with such men as Hannegan, Owen, Henley, Brown, Pettit, Howard, Bright, and a host of powerful names which I have not time to write, men of iron nerve and irresistible eloquence, will not fail to do her share of the fight, and although the whigs are confident of her, (and the only one in the west and southwest, save Kentucky,) I prophesy she will come out of the contest a bright and reliable Democratic State—Illinois I have no occasion to notice, but I must now tell you what her noble Senators and Representatives tell me, they say, "if Illinois does not give a larger Democratic majority than ever, set us down as 'Stickers in your own meaning of the term'—Ohio, great and glorious Ohio, has already, as Col. Medary says, more than half skinned the coon, and by the information I received this morning from various parts of that State, the coon is skinned and ready for tanning in November next; then can we doubt or cavil about the Buckeye State. Michigan will give a popular vote for Polk and Dallas, which will sweep every thing before it. Nothing can resist the torrent of Democratic enthusiasm. It is intended to hold a great convention of the great valley of the Mississippi, comprising the great Western and South-western States, during the summer at Nashville, Tennessee, at which the OLD MAN OF THE HERMITAGE, that great and wise patriarch of the Democracy, will preside in confirmation of the nomination of YOUNG HICKORY. It will be a mighty gathering, and it will seal beyond hope the fate of Henry Clay. The eloquence, the enthusiasm, the patriotism of the great West will be there. I beg the young and vigorous Democracy of New York not to permit themselves to be outdone by any section of the country. Their mighty demonstration in the Park the other day, has added fuel to the flame which burned brilliantly before. But they must increase their vigor—increase their action; increase their watchfulness; nothing must be left for the morrow that can be performed to-day—ACTION, ACTION—AND POLK and DALLAS will be elected by an electoral majority larger than was ever before received since the organization of our Government.

SEATTLEFIELD.

From the Chillicothe Advertiser.

"Dramatic Personae." The principal actors in the Baltimore whig Convention are characteristic of the party to which they belong:

1st. Reverdy Johnson of Baltimore, who called the Convention to order, and announced that the officers had already been selected, was, a few years since, connected with a swindling bank in Baltimore, which so plundered the people of Maryland, that a mob became so infuriated by their losses as to assemble and attack his house, destroying his furniture, &c.

2d. Ambrase Spencer of New York, who was President of the Convention, is a federalist of the old school, and was a member of the Convention for amending the Constitution of New York. He was strenuously opposed to the right of suffrage being extended to persons who did not possess landed property to a certain amount.

3d. Leverett H. Saltonstall of Massachusetts, one of the Vice Presidents, was a member of the respectable Hartford Convention, and is an open defender of it to the present day.

4th. Benj. Watkins Leigh of Virginia, who offered the resolution for the nomination of Clay, is a high-toned aristocrat, and maintains that "MECHANICS and LABORERS have neither the means nor the inclination to study the science of Government, and therefore are UNSAFE DEPOSITORIES OF THE PUBLIC TRUST."

5th. Henry Clay, the nominee for President; his sentiments are pretty well known, particularly his peculiar ideas of white slavery. In 1819, he stated that, "If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must let us have white ones; for we cannot cut our firewood, and black our shoes, and HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN."

6th. Theodore Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, who was nominated for the Vice Presidency, has become celebrated for his ardent attachment to the New York Native American party, and his persecution of Naturalized citizens.

Such are the elements composing the party who have arrayed themselves against the democracy, and sworn eternal enmity against "equal rights."

From the Boston Post.

Sapient Sentiments for Coon Cockles.

Refreshed democracy awoke, And called for Dallas and for Polk; The people all, from hut to palace, Responded, "Give us Polk and Dallas."

They spoke the voice of all good folk Who nominated James K. Polk; And such, from Seble's cape to Calais, Will give their votes for Polk and Dallas.

The white's inferior to the yolk, And so is Clay to James K. Polk; Consistent of this, the country rallies Around the flag of Polk and Dallas.

The wares of Clay will all be broke By one good democratic Polk; And then in spite of all their malice, The coons must yield to Polk and Dallas.

Our wheel has gained another spoke In nominating James K. Polk; So now we'll drive o'er hills and valleys, And win the race for Polk and Dallas.

The coons in vain their gods invoke To aid them to contend with Polk; For distanced quite their mill-hay is, Since we have started Polk and Dallas.

Polk Clay will find it no joke To race his craft with skipper Polk; The Harry-coon of Polk and Dallas Will blow him o'er, for want of ballast.

The coons were shattered by the stroke, When they encountered James K. Polk; Their craft was stranded in the shallows By the strong gale of Polk and Dallas.

The pulsed coons cannot revoke The people's voice for James K. Polk; The hier must vacate the palace, The "spoons" and all, to Polk and Dallas.

The great whitehouse we have bespoken, The next four years, for James K. Polk; And in revenge (to shame grown callous) With fish bespatter Polk and Dallas.

Though nothing evil can be spoke, With truth, of Dallas or of Polk, Knights of the pilory and gallows Will vent their spleen on Polk and Dallas.

When at the coons our *fun* we poke They wince, and can't endure the joke, Devoid to meet our sallies, They only blunder Polk and Dallas.

But though the coons may lie and croak, And vilify and slander Polk; They gnaw a file who spit their malice At James K. Polk and George M. Dallas.

To beat these coons a rod's in soak, To be laid on by master Polk; And if we find their backs are callous, We'll add the rats by usher Dallas.

Now let us all give three times three, And shout for—"POLK, of Tennessee!" Then shout again, without delay—"DALLAS, of Pennsylvania!"

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Don't Forget.

That Henry Clay, in the first Debate on the Missouri Bill, February 15, 1819; (See files of National [Whig] Intelligencer, used the following language.—"If gentlemen will not allow us to have BLACK SLAVES, they must let us have WHITE ONES; we cannot cut our firewood, and black our shoes, and HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN!"

DON'T FORGET, that Henry Clay, was the advising and controlling friend of the men who originated the duel between Graves and Cilley, and published to it its MURDEROUS TERMINATION; that he fixed the issue upon which it was fought—changed it from the one intended by Mr. Graves, &c; and making it of such a character that a fatal result to one of the parties was inevitable. &c; that HE PENNED THE CHALLENGE which Mr. Graves sent to the dommed and unfortunate Cilley.

DON'T FORGET, that Henry Clay CHALLENGED AND SHOT AT John Randolph of Roanoke, "for words spoken in debate," although the Constitution, WHICH HE HAD SWORN TO SUPPORT, expressly prohibited it!

DON'T FORGET, that Henry Clay, while a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives, CHALLENGED AND SHOT AT another member (Humphrey Marshall) "for words spoken in debate."

DON'T FORGET, that in 1841, Henry Clay then holding a seat in the U. S. Senate, was put under bonds of Five Thousand dollars NOT TO FIGHT A DUEL with Col. King of Alabama, whom he had grossly insulted in debate. &c; He was then about sixty-five years of age.

DON'T FORGET, that Henry Clay DEFRAUD-ED Gen. Jackson out of the Presidency in 1824.

From the Columbian (Connecticut) Register.

Gov. Polk not a Duellist.

To the Editor of the Register: Soon after the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention, which nominated Governor Polk for the office of the President of the United States, and the return of the delegates to their constituents, it was currently reported and published in several of the newspapers opposed to his election, that he had taken the life of a fellow-citizen in a duel. Although I feel quite sure from my knowledge of his character, personally and politically, that this was not true, yet as it was posi-

ble that I might be mistaken, I wrote to the Hon. Cave Johnson, one of the representatives in Congress of Tennessee, an intimate friend of Gov. Polk, requesting information on the subject. I now take the liberty to send you Mr. Johnson's reply, and request that you will publish it in your next paper, for the information of those who feel an interest in the subject, and especially those for whom I acted as a delegate in the late convention.

Your obedient servant,

R. I. INGERSOLL,